MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; BABAKHANOV, R.A.; MAGERRAMOV, M.N.; SALIMOV, M.A.; MUSAYEVA, A.R.

Interaction between benzene and alkene halides. Azerb. khim zhur. no.5:3-12 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

SALIMOV, M.A.; BABAYEVA, N.L.; KLOKOVA, Ye.I.; MIRMOVSUMOVA, A.M.

Apparatus for visual measurement of light scattering in solutions of polymers. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.2:75-79 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

SALIMOV, M.A.; PCHELIN, V.A.; KERIMBEKOV, A.V.

Infrared spectra of some amino acids. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2285-2289 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet i Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerbSSR.

L 33226-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EEC(t)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-10
IJP(c) GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP 5005519 S/0316/64/000/005/0087/0090 51

AUTHOR: Salimov, M.A.; Mamedov, F.D.; Mamedov, V.M.; Kocharli, K. Sh. 48
6 5 13

TITLE: The effect of moisture on the dielectric properties of some polyamide polymers

21

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1964, 87-90

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide polymer, polyhexamethyleneadipamide, polyhexamethylenesebacamide, polyethylene, dielectric constant, dielectric permittivity, dielectric loss, polyamide electrical property

ABSTRACT: This study was carried out on polyhexamethyleneadipamide, polyhexamethylenesebacamide (anid-66), polyamide H-669-0 and, for comparison, polyethylene; these were prepared as cylindrical tablets, 2-3 mm in thickness, which were soaked in water, then removed and dried in air. Measurements were made with a Tesla apparatus at 25C and a 1 kc frequency by the volumetric method. Determination of the moisture coefficient (γ in g/cc) in the samples and of the dielectric permittivity ε and the tangent of dielectric loss tan δ showed that the length of the soaking and drying periods influenced the wettability of the polymers. The increase in the dielectric constant was linked to the increased number of water molecules participating in diffusion. For anid-66 the value of

Card 1/3

L 33226-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005519

3

ε increased and that of tan δ decreased with increasing moisture. In the moisture region (400-600) x 10^4 g/cc, all polymers showed decreased dielectric permittivity and increased loss coefficients. For high γ values in polyethylene, the functional relationship between ε, tan δ and γ differed from the data reported in the literature, due apparently to the presence of non-evaporated water molecules in the polymer. Wetting of polyhexamethylene-adipamide in the (200-350) x 10^4 g/cc range increased ε and decreased tan δ. Further water retention and drying led to substantial changes in the functional dependence of ε and tan δ on the humidity coefficient. It was shown that increasing the degree of moisture will increase rather than decrease ε, contrary to what has been observed for some kinds of polymers. In these tests, the residual water molecules had no chemical effect on the polymer. It is assumed that there is a tendency of the dipole or polarized groups to combine, with the formation of layers. These layers of polar groups may represent the region of conductivity in the polymer. "The specimens studied were obtained from S. A. Pavlova, senior scientific worker at the Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of heteroorganic compounds of the AN SSSR), for which the authors wish to express their thanks". Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 33226-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005519

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, EM

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

GELETSEANU, I.; LAPITSKIY, A.V.; VEYNER, M.; SALIMOV, M.A.;
ARTAMONOVA, Ye.P.

Thorium acetates. Radiokhimiia 6 no. 1:93-101 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

ALIYEV, A.M.; SALIMOV, M.A.

Study of the color reaction of nicotinic acid by infrared spectroscopy. Apt. delo 13 no.3:36-42 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy meditsinskiy institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov, Baku.

L 31555-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6005111 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/65/000/005/0063/0066

AUTHOR: Mamedov, V. M.; Salimov, M. A.; Kasimov, R. M.

48
B

ORG: INKhP Azerb. SSR

15 15

TITLE: Study of the dielectric properties of polyamide polymers in relation to the action of a light flux

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 63-66

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric constant, dielectric loss, polyamide, UV irradiation

ABSTRACT: The dielectric constant ϵ and the loss tangent tan δ of polyamide-66 were measured at room temperature in the 10^2—10^{10} cps frequency range. The dependence of ϵ and tan δ on the duration of irradiation of the sample with ultraviolet light was determined. Analysis of the frequency characteristics of ϵ and tan δ and of a diagram of dielectric loss versus ϵ for polyamide-66 shows the existence of an asymmetric character of the dispersion and the presence of a broad spectrum of relaxation times in the substance studied. Upon irradiation of polyamide-66 with ultraviolet light, the dielectric constant decreases exponentially with increasing irradiation time. The nature of the dependences of ϵ and tan δ on the irradiation dose is apparently related to the process of ionization of the amino groups, which is followed by proton transfer between these groups. On the other hand, these changes take place owing to the cross-linking of the polymer links. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 20Jul64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 JC

L 3508-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017131 UR/0249/65/021/004/0026/0028

AUTHORS: Aliyev, M. I.; 44,55 Shikhiyev, I. A.; 44,55 Salimov, M. A.; 44,55 Kurbanaliyeva, T. K. 44,55

40
B

TITLE: Synthesis of silicondiene derivatives of aromatic substituted hydrocarbons

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 21, no. 4, 1965, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: silicon organic compound, triethylsilane, silicondiene derivative

ABSTRACT: The reaction between triethylsilane and 17,44,55 vinylacetylphenol, anisole, guaiacol, and o-cresol was investigated. The reaction yielded silicondiene derivatives of benzene substituted hydrocarbons I to IV respectively as shown by Table 1 on the Enclosure. Physical properties and percent yield of the compounds synthesized are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov (Institute for Petrochemical Processes) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 28Jan64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003

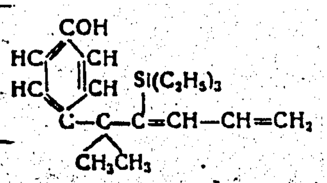
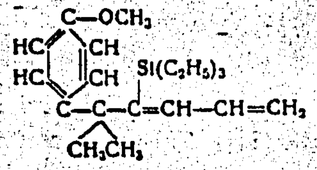
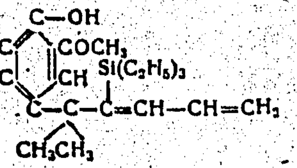
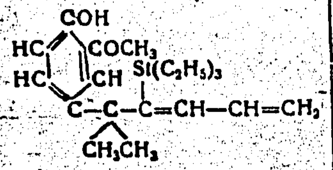
Card 1/2

L 3508-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017131 **ENCLOSURE: 01**

O

Table 1.

№№ пп	Formula
I	
II	
III	
IV	

Card 2/2 DP

MAMEDOV, F.D.; SALIMOV, M.A.

Spectrophotometric method of determining the phenol ionization constant. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.7:10-13 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR. Submitted May 15, 1964.

L 06463-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6029340 SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/66/000/002/0081/0084

AUTHOR: Salimov, M. A.; Aliyev, M. I.; Kurbanaliyeva, T. K.

37
13

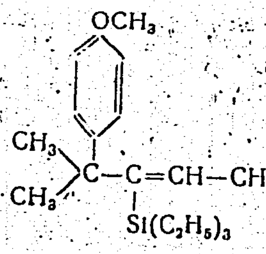
ORG: INKhP AN SSR

TITLE: Structure of silicodiene derivatives of substituted aromatic hydrocarbons

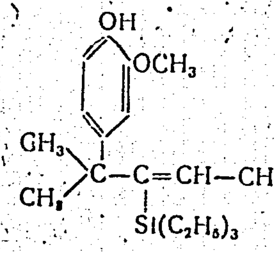
SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 81-84

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, IR spectrum, AROMATIC HYDROCARBON

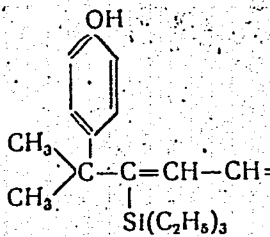
ABSTRACT: The structure of the compounds



(A)



(B)



(C)

was studied by means of IR absorption spectra taken with an IKS-14 unit. The data make it possible to postulate that the triethylsilyl radical in the molecules of (A)

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L 06463-67
ACC NR: AP6029340

and (B) is in the γ position relative to the terminal double bond. Compound (C) consists of a mixture of the two structural formulas, i. e., the triethylsilyl radical in the molecules of compound (C) is in both the β and γ position relative to the terminal double bond. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 27Aug64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

GUSEYNOV, T.M.; DZHALILOV, T.I.; SALIMOV, M.D.

Secondary recovery of fluids from lower sections of the series 14 in the Bibi-Eybat field and means for increasing its effectiveness. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.7:23-24 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Secondary recovery of oil)

GUSEYNOV, T.M.; SALIMOV, M.D.; LAPIS, S.I.

Results of studying formation oils of the Bibi-Eybat oil fields.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no.4:33-34 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Apsheron Peninsula—Petroleum—Analysis)

SADYKHZADE, S.I.; YUL'CHEVSKAYA, S.D.; NOVRUZOVA, R.D.; SALIMOV, M.M.

Addition of α-chloro ethers to vinylisopropenylacetylene. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:45-49 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

SALIMOV, N.A.

L.

USSR / Chemistry of High Molecular Compounds.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No.2, 1958, 6761.

Author : Salimov, N.A., Postovskaya, A.F., Kuz'minskiy, A.S., Tatevskiy, V.M.

Inst : Moscow University

Title : Investigation of Structural Changes of Sodium Butadiene Caoutchouc in the Thermal Oxidation Process using Infra-Red Spectroscopy Method.

Orig Pub : Vesti. Mosk. un-ta. Ser. matem., mekhan., astron., fiz., khimiya, 1957, No.1, 164-169.

Abstract : By studying the IK (infra-red) spectra of thermally oxidized sodium butadiene caoutchouc at 140° (60 min. oxidation), it has been established that during the oxidation process the following oxygen-containing groups were formed:

Card : 1/3

BUCHEL'NIKOVA, N.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.M.; SALIMOV, R.A.

Instability and anomalous diffusion in a potassium plasma. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 35 no.1:72-83 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 27601-65 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/
EWA(m)-2 Pz-6/Po-4/Pab-10/Pf-4/Pt-10/Pi-4 IJP(c) JD/HM/JG/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5003239 S/0057/65/035/001/0072/0083

AUTHOR: Buchel'nikova, N.S./ Kudryavtsev, A.M./ Salimov, R.A.

81
65
B

TITLE: Instability and anomalous diffusion in a potassium plasma

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.1, 1965, 72-83

27
18

TOPIC TAGS: plasma instability, plasma diffusion, plasma diffusion anomaly, plasma ion oscillation, potassium

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate the instability of a nonuniform plasma in a magnetic field when the ion Larmor radius is comparable with the dimensions of the plasma, the electromagnetic oscillations and diffusion of a potassium plasma column were measured. The plasma was formed in a 4 cm diameter, 50 cm long cylindrical chamber by surface ionization of K atoms on a 2 cm diameter hot tungsten spiral. A longitudinal magnetic field up to 1200 Oe was applied and plasmas of density from 10^7 to 5×10^{11} cm^{-3} were investigated. The plasma column was most dense on the axis of the chamber, and the radius of the column at half-maximum density was ordinarily about 6 mm. Electromagnetic oscillations were observed with a fundamental frequency between 60 and 70 Kc/sec and an intensity exceeding the noise level by a

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L 27601-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003239

2

factor 100. The second and third harmonics of these oscillations were also observed with somewhat lower intensity. The wavelength was determined by measuring the phase shift between the signals received by two movable probes. The wavelength of the fundamental in the azimuthal direction was found to be equal to the circumference of the plasma column; the wavelength in the longitudinal direction was approximately 20 cm. The frequency and wavelength of these oscillations were independent of the magnetic field strength, but the oscillations disappeared when the magnetic field was increased to such an extent that the ion Larmor radius became considerably smaller than the radius of the plasma column. The diffusion constant of the plasma transversely to the magnetic field was measured by the method of S.G.Alikhanov. The diffusion constant was found to be of the order of 5×10^4 cm^2/sec; it decreased slowly with increasing magnetic field and plasma density. The experimental data are discussed at some length, and by a process of elimination it is concluded that the observed oscillations represent a new type of plasma instability associated with the large ion Larmor radius and that the anomalous diffusion (which is about an order of magnitude greater than can be accounted for by the classical processes), is due to this new instability. "We express our gratitude to S.S.Moiseyev and R.Z. Sagdeyev for discussing the results." Orig.art.has: 7 formulas, 13 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 27601-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003239

0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, IC

NR REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

L 31517-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/AT

ACC NR: AP6008824

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/001/0027/0034

AUTHOR: Buchel 'nikova, N. S. (Novosibirsk); Salimov, R. A. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: None

[illegible]

72
66
B

TITLE: Excitation of ionic-acoustic waves in a potassium and cesium plasma

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 27-34

TOPIC TAGS: sound wave, excited state, cesium plasma, potassium plasma, plasma oscillation

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the excitation of ionic-acoustic waves in an almost isothermic potassium and cesium plasma ($T_e \sim 3T_i$) during the passage of electric current through the plasma. The natural frequencies of a limited system are found for the case when the plasma drifts along its axis. It is shown that when current is passed through, the oscillations are of the ionic-acoustic type. In particular, it is found that for potassium their phase velocity, equal to $(2.9\pm0.5)\cdot10^5$ cm/sec, agrees with the theoretical value $(\sqrt{(\gamma_e T_e + \gamma_i T_i)/M} = (2{,}4\pm0{,}1)\cdot10^5)$ cm-sec and with the value obtained by the direct measurement during the excitation of ionic sound by an external signal equal to $(3\pm0.4)\cdot10^5$ cm/sec. The critical drift velocity (v_{dr}) is

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.951.3

6

found for electrons in an electric field; as the v_{dr} the following excitation of ionic-acoustic waves is observed: $(1.1=0.2) \cdot 10^7$ cm/sec. It is shown that this quantity is in good agreement with the theoretical value $v_{dr} = 1.3 \cdot 10^7$ cm/sec for the case $T_e=3T_i$. The authors express their gratitude to V. I. Volosov and V. I. Karpman for discussing the results, and to V. F. Svin'in, Yu. I. Eydel'man, V. Ya. Ivanov, and G. N. Kondratenko for participation in the experiments and the calculations. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 25Jan65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 012

L 2986-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/FCS(k)/EWA(1) JD/WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023185 UR/2529/62/000/071/0042/0049

42

AUTHOR: Salimov, R. B.

41

TITLE: Solution of a boundary value problem in aerohydromechanics

B+1

SOURCE: Kazan. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 71, 1962. Matematika i mekhanika, 42-49

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, potential flow, airfoil, approximation method, velocity distribution, hydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: The plane-potential flow of an ideal fluid over a given profile L_z is studied, using three methods of calculation. The direct method for which the velocity distribution is calculated from a known profile L_z is the first. The second is the inverse method where the velocity profile v(x) over the profile is given and the shape of the profile is to be determined. The third is the "mixed" problem where part of the profile shape is determined first from a known velocity distribution, then the remaining velocity distribution is calculated from the known portion of the profile L_z. The general expression for the velocity distribution on the profile L_z is calculated first

Card 1/2

L 2986-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023185

$$v[x(\gamma)] = \frac{2U_0|\sin\gamma - \sin\gamma_1|}{\frac{ds}{d\gamma}}$$

where γ is the angle of attack; it is then shown that, in general, all three methods are similar in being successive approximation techniques. They differ from each other only in some of the details. It is shown that the direct problem is not very suitable for a slightly cambered profile with large thickness. The "mixed" method is discussed in some detail and is found to be unsatisfactory for cases where the angle between the tangent to the profile and the x-axis is small. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Kazan Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Dec60 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SALIMOV, R.B.

Determining the form of a profile from a given chord diagram approximating the diagram of a known profile. Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 117 no.9:55-59 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina. Kafedra teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.
(Hydraulic engineering)

SALIMOV, R.B.

External inverse problems for a case where the boundary values are given as a function of the Descartes coordinate x. Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 117 no.9:60-64 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina. Kafedra teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.
(Functions)

SALIMOV, R. B.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Some problems in the theory of reverse marginal problems and their application to the solution of the reverse problem of aerohydromechanics". Kazan', 1958. 8 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State U im V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 115)

SALIMOV, R.B. (Kazan'); MOLOKOVICH, Yu.M. (Kazan')

Inverse problem of changing profiles in hydroaeromechanics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat no.4:150-157 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VOTCHAL, B.Ye., prof., TUPOLEVA, Yu.A., SALIMOV, S.G. (Moskva)

Conditioned reflex motor method for the objective registration of the state of sleep. Klin.med. 36 no.9:25-29 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry terapii (zav. - prof. B.Ye. Votchal) TSentralnogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P. Lebedeva) na baze Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina Bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy- prof. A.I. Shabanov).

(SLEEP,
conditioned reflex motor method for depth determ. (Rus))
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED
conditioned reflex motor method for determ. of depth of sleep (Rus))

SALIMOV, S.G., assistent

Effect of nanophin on the renal blood flow in hypertension..
Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.16:214-218 '62.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Kh.N. Levitan) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MASLOV, O.K.; POPOV, B.P.; SALIMOV, S.G., dotsent

Case of compound treatment of severe botulism using controlled respiration. Sovet. med. 27 no.6:129 Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent S.G. Salimov) Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta i anesteziologicheskogo otdeleniya Amurskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.V.Kosheleva).

L 23783-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6015184 SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/65/010/003/0081/0082

AUTHOR: Gamzayeva, I. A.—Gamzaeva, I. A.; Salimov, Sh. M.

ORG: Division of Radiation Immunology and Microbiology, Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene im. G. M. Musabekov, Ministry of Health AzerbSSR, Baku (Otdel radiatsionnoy immunologii i mikrobiologii nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya AzerbSSR)

42

B

TITLE: Experimental unit for the systematic irradiation of animals 19

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 81-82

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, radiation shielding, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: An experimental installation was constructed in which animals are subjected to irradiation with gamma-rays at dosage rages of 0.325-1.025 r/hr from a Co^{60} source with a capacity of 1.27 g-equivs. of Ra. Irradiation is carried out for 4-8 hrs. per day. A large number of animals can be irradiated simultaneously in two-level cages arranged circularly around the radiation source. The intention exists of conducting radiation experiments and observing irradiated animals for periods up to 2 yrs. The radiation source is provided with a lead cover and is lifted to the desired height together with the cover from a well in which it is kept when not in use. The walls of the well are lined with concrete containing baryte to provide radiation shielding. The whole installation is below ground level and is shielded with concrete and baryte. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

2

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 23May64

UDC: 578.084.1: 616-001.28-092.9-71+616-001.28-092.9-71

Card 1/1 PB

GAMZAYEVA, I.A.; SALIMOV, Sh.M.

Experimental device for chronic irradiation of animals. Med.rad. 10 no.3:81-82 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Otdel radiatsionnoy immunologii i mikrobiologii nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Musabekova Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, Baku.

SALIMON, V.S.; TSIPENYUK, Ya.I.; BATYREV, A.V.; SABANOV, A.G.

Universal equipment for the automatic gas-shielded electric welding of rotation welds in small-diameter tubular structures. Avtom. svar. 13 no.11:57-61 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Stalingradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.
(Electric welding) (Protective atmosphere)

21915
S/125/60/000/011/010/016
A161/A133

1.2300

AUTHORS: Salimon, V.S., Tsipenyuk, Ya.I., Batyrev, A.V., Sabanov, A.G.

TITLE: Universal automatic gas-electric welding assembly for annular seams on small-diameter tubes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 11, 1960, 57-61

TEXT: Automatic annular seam welders of existing designs of the Electric Welding Institute im.Ye.O.Paton (Ref.1-4) and others (Ref.5) can only be used for parts similar in shape and not too different in size. The described new unit developed by SNIITMASh permits the welding of parts of different dimensions in vertical and horizontal position. It can weld annular seams on tubes 20 to 100 mm in diameter and 200 to 13,000 mm length (on roller supports), join flanges by unilateral or bilateral inside and outside welding to tubes 20-100 mm in diameter and up to 13,000 mm length, weld annular seams on workpieces up to 300 mm in diameter and up to 300 mm height, with flange diameters up to 500 mm (on a separate table). The machine (Fig.1) consists of a frame (1), control panel (2), floating pneumatic clamping device on roller

Card 1/6

21915

S/125/60/000/011/010/016
A161/A133

Universal automatic gas-electric welding...

supports (3) a current conductor to the workpiece (4) on roller supports; a welding head with a hose, torch and adapter (5), table (6), duplicating push-button panel (7), electric drive (8) for rotating the workpiece; and stationary (9) and mobile (10) roller supports. Components of the standard АДС-1000-2 (ADS-1000-2) motor welder are used for the welding wire feed drive and the workpiece rotation drive. The component parts of the assembly are shown in figure 2. When welding is done on roller supports, the workpiece is installed in horizontal position. Butt joints on tubes are made using the stationary (2) and the mobile (4) roller support. Flanges are joined to tubes of up to 500 mm length on the stationary support. All support rollers are driven; the rotation is transmitted to the mobile support through spline shafts (5). A gantry moving on rollers is provided for the welding of parts longer than 1300 mm, designed to support the overhanging tube ends. The welding speed on the supports is adjusted smoothly within a range of 10-115 m/hr. The floating clamping device with rollers (7) is actuated by air cylinder (20); holding is possible by one roller only, or by two. The clamping mechanism consist of double-action cylinder (20) connected to valve (1); shaft (16) on brackets (18); shaft (6) joined with shaft (16) by crosspiece (14) and passing through holes in levers (8). Shaft (6) can swivel and be

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Universal automatic gas-electric welding... A161/A133

fixed by a cotter (15). Levers (8) and crosspiece (14) can travel along the machine on shaft (16) and fixed. The clamping device is actuated by turning handle (23) on the air valve. Torch (9) is positioned with the aid of hinges (10) and (12) and by turning the welding head around the vertical axle (17). The torch is connected to welding head (13) the hose (11). The welding wire feed is independent from the arc voltage and can be adjusted between 50 and 440 m/hr. Current is supplied to the workpiece by an automatic contact of copper-graphite brushes (19). The quickly detachable table (21) is provided for welding short angular joints. The workpiece is clamped with a three-jaw chuck or with special devices; the welding speed is adjustable between 45 and 610 rpm. The control buttons are duplicated and placed outside on a separate panel (22) for convenience. The welding angle is completely automated, and the operator has only to press the "start" button. A "Е 52" (E-52) time relay works automatically. The unit is equipped additionally with a d.c. generator ЗП 7,5/50 (ZP-7.5/30) with rigid or slightly raising volt-ampere characteristic; a balloon with carbon dioxide, a reducer, and a heater for carbon dioxide. Welding is effected with inverse polarity; electrode throat 10-14 mm; CO_2 consumption 13-17 liters/min. Welding current of 160-220 amp and 20-24 volt, and welding speed of 28-33 m/hr is used

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A161/A133

Universal automatic gas-electric welding...

in welding tubes with 3÷6 mm wall with 1.2 mm wire. Smaller wire diameter may also be used. The process changes only slightly for attaching flanges to the same tubes. Welding flanges to tubes with 3÷6 mm wall with 0.8 and 1.0 mm wire is difficult and not recommended. For welding butt joints on tubes the torch is displaced 4-8 mm off the top of the workpiece to the side opposite to the rotation sense, and set at a 10-20° angle to the vertical. The gap between tube butts is 1-1.5 mm. For the joining of flanges the torch is placed at 40-60° angle to the vertical and moved on the flange (1 mm from the tube). The process is stable, with little splatter and good weld shape. The unit is suitable for lot production of an extensive nomenclature and small series of parts being welded, e.g. for drilling equipment. There are 5 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Stalingradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya (Stalingrad Scientific Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering Technology)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1960

Card 4/6

S/004/62/000/001/001/001
D298/D301

AUTHOR: Salimov, Ye., Engineer

TITLE: Whales of the air ocean

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, no. 1, 1962, 6-8

TEXT: The author discusses future aviation, and sees it in giant seaplanes, mainly because they would need no airdromes or huge undercarriages. From the viewpoint of annual freight capacity, a seaplane with a payload of 500 tons could replace two ocean transports, each with a freight capacity of 9,000 tons. The difference in crew would be 5 persons for the seaplane and 40-50 persons for each ship. Atomic energy, when adapted to aviation, should greatly reduce the disparity in fuel costs between planes and ships. A possible use for a giant seaplane would be as a flying-air-base above the clouds. A giant plane

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S/004/62/000/001/001/001
D298/D301

Whales of the ...

could accomodate about 20 small planes and would be an ideal base for search and rescue aircraft. Supersonic planes with relatively light undercarriages could be used. Adjusting their speed to that of the flying air-base, they could be drawn gently down to the landing deck by powerful electro-magnets. No acceleration would be needed for take-off from such a base. With atomic engines, such an air-base should have almost unlimited flying time. The helicopters of the future may easily have lifting capacities of over 400-500 tons. Among their new uses could be: transporting railroad cars over mountain ranges; transporting entire ships over isthmuses; transporting entire hydroturbines which would otherwise have to be dismantled at the place of manufacture and reassembled at the site of the power plant; acting as tugs to land in the center of a city. Helicopters could be maintained indefinitely in the air by powering them, without cables, from an electromagnetic field created by

Card 2/3

Whales of the ...

S/004/62/000/001/001/001
D298/D301

powerful directional radio antennas. A special power-tapping device consisting of a trolley which slides along a cable has recently been developed. By using such a device a helicopter could fly along an electric transmission lines and pick up power on the move. This would permit establishment of an electrified helicopter line over otherwise inaccessible terrain. Soviet scientists such a s Professor A. Vorob'yev and Candidate of Technical Sciences R. Pyatyshev believe that there is a future in airships or dirigibles. The author discusses their characteristics and shows that their economy, comfort, spaciousness and passenger and freight capacity make them an attractive proposition for the future.

Card 3/3

KLAVDIN, B.; SALIMOV, Ye.

Millions are within reach. Znan.-sila 37 no.6:1-3 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Technological innovations)

SALIMOV, Ye.

Woven from rays. Znan.-sila 37 no.7:34-37 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Photosynthesis)

SALIMOV, Ye., inzh.

How to produce impossible castings. Izobr.i rats. no.11:10-11 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Founding)

SALIMOV, Ye.

The "dissatisfied" suggest. Znan.-sila 37 no.12:10-13 D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Inventions)

SALIMOV, Ye., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, B., inzh.

Five of the inventions made during one year. Tekh.mol. 31 no.5: 3-4, 23 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Technological innovations)

SALIMOV, Yevgeniy Salimovich; KRASNOVSKIY, A.A., red.

[Technology protects man] Tekhnika okhraniaet cheloveka. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 30 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.21) (MIRA 18:10)

L 39998-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6018897 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0152/66/000/001/0059/0062 41 B

AUTHOR: Ismailov, A. G.; Mekhtiyev, S. D.; Salimova, B. A.

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute im. M. Azizbekov (Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii)

TITLE: Esters of petroleum naphthenic acids with mono- and polyhydric alcohols and phenols

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 1, 1966, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: ester, phenol, alcohol, esterification, plasticizer, PETROLEUM

ABSTRACT: Esters formed by petroleum naphthenic acids with ethylene chlorohydrin, allyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, benzyl alcohol, di-triethylene glycol, glycerin, pentaerythritol, alkyl phenols, phenol, diphenylolpropane, hydroquinone, naphthols, etc. were synthesized by reacting these alcohols and phenols with acid chlorides. The effect of solvents and ratio of reactants on the yield and direction of the reactions was studied. The esterification of phenols was easier, and narrower fractions of the target products were obtained in higher yields than in the case of alcohols. Preliminary tests of the synthesized esters for their plasticizing 15 properties in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins 15 and nitrocellulose 17 showed that diethylene glycol esters of petroleum naphthenic acids ~~in a 1:1 mixture~~ with dibutyl phthalate in the proportion of 60 pts. by wt. of ester mixture per 100 pts. of PVC behave satisfactorily, and the

Card 1/2 UDC: 661.726.001.5:547.657

ACC NR: AP6018897

films have a good external appearance and physicomechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 09Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001

2/2

KHODZHIBAYEV, N.N.; SALIMOVA, G.N.

Factors forming the hydrochemical regime of the underground waters in the lower Amu Darya Valley. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.1:73-78 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SALIMOVA, K.M.; ANDREYEV, Yu.P.

Isotope exchange between carbon dioxide and its ethanolamine solutions. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 19 no.1:35-38 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

SALIMOVA, Kh. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) " Physico-mechanical properties ~~characteristics~~ of cotton seeds as an indicator of their raw material value." ~~quality."~~ Tashkent,1957. 14 pp. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Central Asian Polytechnic Inst.) 150 copies.

(KL, 8-58, 106)

SALIMOVA, Kh., inzh.; MARKMAN, A.L., doktor khim. nauk.

Standards for industrial cottonseeds. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.3: 1-3 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cottonseed--Standards)

MARKMAN, A.L., doktor khim.nauk; KUCHKAREV, A.B., doktor khim.nauk; SALIMOVA, Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEGIL'MAN, B.L., inzh.; KONEVA, ~~Ya.A., inzh.;~~ CHEBOTAREVA, A.P., inzh.; MASTOV, A.N., inzh.

More about technical specifications for cottonseeds. Masl.-zhir. prom. 26 no.12:5-9 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Markman, Kuchkarev, Salimova). 2. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (for Begil'man, Koneva, Chebotareva). 3. Uzgipropishcheprom (for Mastov).
(Cottonseed)

PIS'MAN, I.I.; KAS'YANOV, V,V,; DALIN, M.A.; Prinimali uchastiye:
SAMOTAYEVA, O.A.; SALIMOVA, T.M.

Production of α-butylene by the dehydration of n-butyl alcohol on aluminum oxide A-1. Report No.5: Some problems of kinetics. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:85-92 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

L 04956-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6025823 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/66/000/001/0047/0051

AUTHOR: Zeynalov, B. K.; Mamedova, S. G.; Salimova, Z. Z. 30 B

ORG: INKhP AN AzerbSSR 15

TITLE: Synthesis of esters (plasticizers) from synthetic acids. Synthesis of plasticizers from a mixture of fatty and naphthenic acids and diethyl sulfate

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1966, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: plasticizer, fatty acid, sulfate, ester

ABSTRACT: Ester plasticizers were synthesized from fatty and naphthenic acids and diethyl sulfate (DES) on a laboratory metal unit and on pilot units in three stages: (1) preparation of alkali salts of synthetic acids by the action of alkalis; (2) synthesis of ethyl esters by the action of DES on the salts; (3) treatment of the reaction mixture for the purpose of isolating the target product. The influence of time, temperature, reaction medium, and solution of DES in CCl_4 was investigated on the metallic unit. Tests of the products showed that the ethyl esters, which the authors named "plastiazan-2," 15 are universal plasticizers in the production of nitrocellulose 7 and polyvinyl chloride articles, replacing castor oil and dibutyl phthalate, and are also effective in plasticizing coumarone resins. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. 15

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 30Jan65/ ORIG REF: 010

Card 1/1

SALIMOVSKAYA-RODINA, A.

"Experience in the Application of Growing Plant Method to the Study of the Bacterial Flora of Water," Mikrobiologiya, 5, 487, 1936.

SALIMOVSKAYA-RODINA, A. G.

"The Mobilization of Phosphates in Water Reservoirs," Mikrobiol., 9, No. 5, 1940; State Hydro. Inst., Micro. Lab., Leningrad, -1940-.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

17

Desulfatation of medicinal mud at Staraya Russa. A. G. Salimovskaya-Rodina and N. B. Nechaeva. *Microbiology (U.S.S.R.)* 9, 695–701 (in English, 701) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 32, 3446^9.—Desulfatation is due to *Vibrio rubentschikii* Baars (I). The heating of the mud during medicinal procedure (45–8° for 1–2 hrs.) somewhat lowers the activity of I. Mud kept in the regenerating basin for 2 months gave larger amts. of H_2S than ripe mud or mud at the start of regeneration. In 30 days the bacteria produce 700 mg. H_2S per liter. They grow well in media with or without NaCl. T. Laanes

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

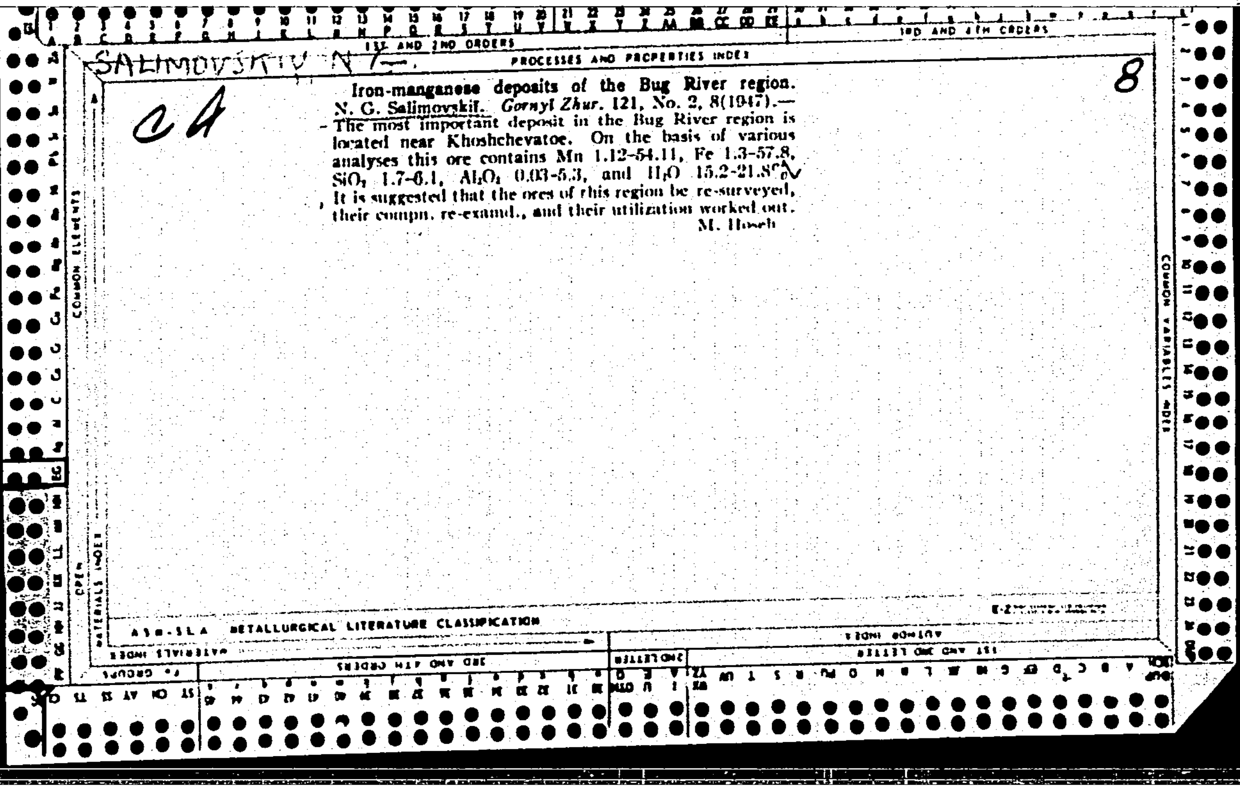
OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SALIMOVSKAYA-RODINA, A. G.

"Bacteria and Yeasts as Food for Cladocera (Daphnia Magna) Dok.AN, 29, No. 3, 1940;



SALIMOVSKIY N. I.

CA

8

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Iron-manganese deposits of the Bug River region. N. G. Salimovskii. *Gornyi Zhur.* 121, No. 2, 8(1947).—The most important deposit in the Bug River region is located near Khoshchevatoe. On the basis of various analyses this ore contains Mn 1.12-54.11, Fe 1.3-57.8, SiO_2 1.7-6.1, Al_2O_3 0.03-5.3, and H_2O 15.2-21.8%. It is suggested that the ores of this region be re-surveyed, their compn. re-examd., and their utilization worked out.
M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SALIMOVSKIY, V.; GORODISSKIY, M.

"Lixenzintorg," a new foreign trade corporation. Vnesh.torg. 42 no.1:29-30 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Patent licenses)

SALIM'YANOVA, A.G.

Some errors in determining indications for mitral commissurotomy.
Sov.med. 23 no.8:15-22 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. T.S.
Istamanova) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad.
I.P. Pavlova.
(COMMISSUROTOMY)

SALIM'YANOVA, A.G.

Problem of the systolic murmur in evaluating the degree of mitral valve insufficiency. Terap.arkh. 32 no.8:57-61 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. T.S. Istamanova) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (HEART--SOUNDS)

SALIMZHANOV, E.S.; GOMBINER, B.Ya.; ABDULLIN, R.A.

Effectiveness of submersible electric-driven centrifugal pumps in the Tuymazy oil fields. Neft.khoz. 34 no.10:17-21 O '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

(Tuymazy--Oil well pumps)

SOV/92-58-11-25/36

11(0)

AUTHOR: Salimzhanov, E.S., Engineer

TITLE: Level Telemetering System Should be Improved (Distantsionnyy urovnemer neobkhodimo uluchshit')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 11, pp 26-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to this article the storage tanks of the upper Naryshevsk tank farm of the Tuymazaneft' Petroleum Production Administration have recently been equipped with the new UDU-2 system telemetering the liquid level in storage tanks. Although this new system operated satisfactorily for several months, and its reading errors never exceeded 3 cm, some defects were nevertheless revealed in the course of operations. The author enumerates five principal defects of the above system, and invites the personnel of the petroleum instrumentation construction bureau to eliminate them. Among other things, the author points out that the gaging tape is sometimes blocked in the stuffing box and torn. He recommends, therefore, the replacement of the

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11(0)

SOV/92-58-11-25/36

Level Telemetering System (Cont.)

stuffing box by a hydraulic locking. Furthermore, the author points out the deficiency of the emergency signal system, and states that the whole telemechanical section of the apparatus is too bulky.

ASSOCIATION: NPU Tuymazaneft' (The Tuymazaneft' Petroleum Production Administration)

Card 2/2

SALIMZHANOV, E.S.; BELOV, A.M.; PELEVIN, L.A.; ROSTE, Z.A.; GAZIZOV, Z.S.;
BAYMUKHAMETOV, K.S.; VALEYEV, F.V.; RUSSKIKH, V.N.

Maximum overall petroleum yield of a flooded well. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.12:39-44 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

MEYEROV, M.V. (Moskva); SALIMZHANOV, E.S. (Moskva)

Some problems of the theory of oil well production control. Izv. AN SSSR. otd. tekh. nauk. tekh. kib. no.3:81-93 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum production)

SALIMZHANOV, E.S.; BELOV, A.M.

Determination of flowing-well transfer functions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.8:91-96 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

SALIMZHANOV, E.S.; GOFLIN, V.A.; PELEVIN, L.A.

Optimal operation of flooded wells. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no. 12:39-43 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina.

SALIMZHANOV, E.S.

Linear programming applied to the problem of the control of wells. Trudy MINKHiGP no.48:236-252 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SALIMKHANOV, E.S.

Using linear programming in the control of wells. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.25:98-10[illegible] '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

SALIMZHANOV, I.K.

SALIMZHANOV, I.K., ekonomist.

Pricing milk on fat content. Zhivotnovodstvo 19 no.12:48-49 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Milk)

ACC NR: AP7000524 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/011/1776/1777

AUTHOR: Kuzhevskiy, B. M.; Salimzibarov, R. B.; Skryabin, N. G.; Shafer, Yu. G.

ORG: Institute of Space Physics Research and Aeronomy, Yakut Branch, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Some preliminary results of a study of intensity variations of cosmic rays carried out by the Kosmos-25 satellite /Paper presented at the All-Union Conference on Physics of Cosmic Rays held in Moscow from 15 to November 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 11, 1966, 1776-1777

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray measurement, cosmic ray particle, solar activity, gas discharge counter, ionization chamber, scintillation counter, meteorologic satellite / Kosmos-25 satellite

ABSTRACT: The satellite Kosmos-25 was launched on 27 Feb 1964 to study cosmic ray variations. The measuring equipment installed on board the satellite included shielded and unshielded gas-discharge counters, a shielded scintillation-counter array, and an ionization chamber. On the basis of monthly mean values of readings of these devices, several assumptions concerning the relationship between variations in cosmic

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ACC NR: AP7000524

ray intensity and solar activity were made. Instrument readings were taken for the energy threshold $P_0 = 4$ Bev with reference to an altitude of 350 km. The informations obtained from the array and from the shielded and unshielded counters indicate a 30-day lag in the variations in cosmic ray intensity in respect to the variations in solar activity (Fig. 1). The ionization chamber readings characterize the ionizing power of particles more than it does their intensity. Fig. 1 indicates that the chamber readings increase when particle intensity, recorded by the counter, is decreased. In a number of cases additional radiation was recorded by the shielded counter, the effect of which increased during flight of the satellite at low latitudes. The authors assume that this phenomena can be attributed to either the recording of electron-positron pairs developed by γ-quanta, the effect of x-ray on the shield of the counter, or solar x-ray radiation during atmospheric flares. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 formulas.
[WA-75]
[GS]

Card 2/3

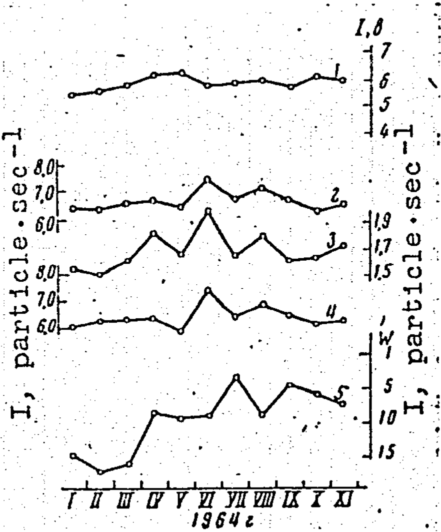

Fig. 1. The time distribution of cosmic ray intensity according to measurements made by the Kosmos-25 satellite in 1964 and obtained from the Wolf numbers for the same period. Curves of intensity variations of cosmic rays were constructed according to data of: 1) an ionization chamber; 2) a single nonshielded counter; 3) a shielded scintillator counter array; 4) a single shielded counter; and 5) Wolf's numbers.

SUB CODE: 22,04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

SALIMZIBAROV, R. B.

L 15691-65 FSF(h)/FSS-2/EWT(l)/EEC(m)/FS(v)-3/EWG(s)-2/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/
EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pi-4/Pl-4/Pae-2/Peb/Fb-4 AEDC/
AFFTC/AFMDC/ESD-3/RADC/APGC/ESD(t)/ESD(si)/AEDC(a)/SSD/BSD/AFWL/AFMDC/AFETR/
AFTC(b)/AFTC(a)/ASD-3 S/0293/64/002/006/0928/0932

ACCESSION NR: AP5000175 TT/GW/WS

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Skryabin, N. G.; Lyutenko, V. F.; Yary*gin, A. V.; Salimzibarov, R. B.

TITLE: Intensity distribution of cosmic rays in the atmosphere to a height of 500 km

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 6, 1964, 928-932

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity cycle, cosmic ray, geophysical rocket, single counter, ionization camera, Kosmos satellite, cosmic ray albedo, magnetic storm

ABSTRACT: In the period from 1958 to 1963, during a decrease in solar activity, cosmic ray measurements have been carried out by means of geophysical rockets and satellites of the Kosmos type. Geophysical rockets were equipped with single counters and ionization cameras. Satellites of the Cosmos type were equipped with ionization cameras, single counters, and counting telescopes for measuring the cosmic ray albedo. Rocket and satellite launchings were scheduled for days without magnetic storms and quiet sun. Primary cosmic rays were measured at heights of 100—500 km. The cosmic ray albedo measured by rockets equipped with special

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L 15691-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000175

devices was found to be insignificant. Numerical values of measurement data show a slight increase in particle count with height. No indications were found which would associate systematic variations in the intensity of primary cosmic rays with the eleven-year cycle of solar activity. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, SV

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 3144

Card 2/2

L 21757-65 EWG(j)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWG(v)/FCC/T/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/
Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Peb/Pi-4/Pb-4 IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/SSD(c)/AFMD(c)/AFETR/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5000176 GW-2/WS S/0293/64/002/006/0933/0935

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G., Sokolov, V.D., Skryabin, N.G., Dergeym, S.K., Salimzibarov, R.B. B

19

TITLE: cosmic ray, upper atmosphere, primary cosmic radiation, cosmic ray apparatus, cosmic ray asymmetry, cosmic ray albedo particle

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 6, 1964, 933-935

TOPIC TAGS: Some results of measurements of east-west asymmetry in the intensity of primary cosmic radiation

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the east-west asymmetry of primary cosmic radiation were made to heights of 500 km in 1962. The measuring apparatus was placed in the upper compartment of the rocket directly under the nose cone. The latter was separated at a height of 70-80 km. The apparatus (shown schematically in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) consisted of a system of many counters, collected into three groups of triple-coincidence telescopes with 3 to 5 telescopes in each group. One of these groups sampled particles in a vertical direction. The two other groups of telescopes were mounted in the "east-west" plane at an angle of 60° to the vertical. The rockets were stabilized in space with respect to azimuth and relative to the zenith with an accuracy of ±2°. These measurements made

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L 21757-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000176

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it possible to estimate both the cosmic ray intensity in the vertical, east and west directions and the number of cases of local showers. The experimental value of the effect of east-west asymmetry (K_{ex}) on the basis of the expression

$$K_{ex} = 2\frac{I_{west} - I_{east}}{I_{west} + I_{east}} \cdot 100\%$$

had a mean value of 26 ± 2%. However, the value K_{ex} determined in this way will be masked by albedo particles. If the particle energy spectrum is assumed to have the form $AE^{-\gamma}$ and if the earth's magnetic field is considered a dipole, beyond the limits of the atmosphere the intensity in a vertical direction will have an average value of the intensities in the slanting directions

$$I_{vert^*} = \frac{I_{west} + I_{east}}{2}.$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000176

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The experimental value of the mean intensity obtained from the data of the inclined telescopes was greater than the intensity measured by the vertical telescope. This difference is not random and can be interpreted as the absence of a contribution of a significant quantity of albedo particles to the intensities recorded by the vertical telescope. By knowing the intensity of the albedo particles it is possible to find the mean value of the effect of east-west asymmetry of primary cosmic radiation (K), using the expression

$$K = \frac{I_{west} - I_{east}}{I_{vert}} \cdot 100\%$$

it was equal to 34% ± 3%. The predicted value K, determined from the theory of geomagnetic effects using the integral energy spectrum of primary cosmic radiation, is 35-37%. Thus, two independent methods for determination of K give values in agreement within the limits of error. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12May64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

L 21757-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000176

ENCLOSURE: 01

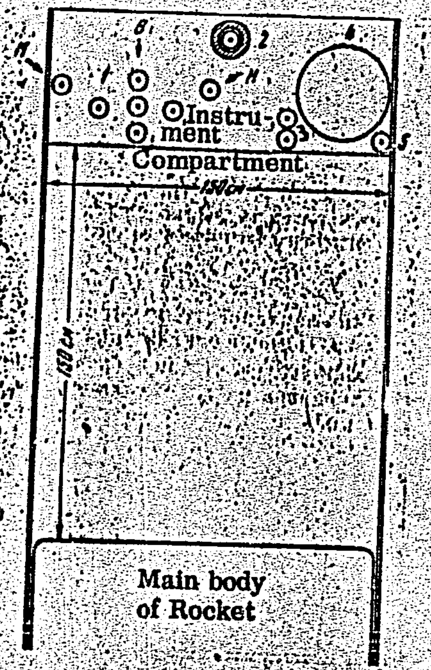

Figure 1. Sketch of placement of measuring instruments in the upper instrument compartment of a rocket.

1. apparatus for measuring east - west asymmetry, B-group of vertical and H-group of inclined triple-coincidence counter telescope;
2. shielded single Geiger counter;
3. double-coincidence counter telescope;
4. ionization chamber;
5. single unshielded Geiger counter.

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L 04590-67 EWT(1)/FCC GD/GW

ACC NR: AT6027218 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0097/0101

48
43

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Skryabin, N. G.; Salimzibarov, R. B.

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Cosmic ray intensity in the stratosphere over Yakutsk during the period from 1958 to 1962

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Sibirskiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. Issledovaniya po geomagnetizmu i aeronomii (Studies in geomagnetism and aeronomy). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray telescope, ~~data processing~~, graphic data processing/Yakutsk

ABSTRACT: Data on cosmic ray variation obtained with an airborne counter telescope in the stratosphere over Yakutsk are presented in tabular and graphical form. The mean value of cosmic ray intensity is determined at three isobaric levels (100, 200, and 300 db) for seven separate time intervals between 1958 and 1962. Since some of these periods coincide with magnetic activity, and cosmic ray intensity differs widely for magnetically disturbed and quiet days, the data were processed in two groups: one, covering the total data, and one in which only the "quiet" data were considered. Data analysis indicates that the spectrum of primary

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L 04890-67

ACC NR: AT6027218

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cosmic rays was much harder in 1958 than in 1962. An explanation for this is seen in a pronounced drop in solar activity during this period. Characteristic for the change in the spectrum is a shift in the position of the maximum of vertical intensity distribution from 110 mb in 1958 to 80 mb in 1962. An analysis of the difference curves (difference in the intensity of the isobaric levels considered) shows that in 1962 the number of particles (including secondary particles) absorbed by the atmosphere between 100 and 200 mb was almost twice that in 1958, while the intensity of these levels increased during the same period by 40 and 30%, respectively. Of the total number of particles recorded at the 100-mb level, an average of 75% reaches the 200-mb level, and 50% the 300-mb level. The authors express their deep gratitude to A. I. Kuz'min for valuable advice and discussions of the results, and to V. A. Belomestnykh, B. S. Nedzvedskiy, S. I. Fedoseyev, and B. I. Ovechkin for their participation in the tests. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 04,18/SUBM DATE: 25Dec65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 egh

SALIN, A.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Simultaneous cathodic deposition of ions of bivalent lead and zinc during electrolysis of sulfuric acid solutions. TSvet. met. 26 no.2:49-54 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 10:9)

(Electrolysis)

SALIN, A.A.

SALIN, A.A.; FUL'MAN, N.I.

Combined effect of antimony and impurities on the elctrolysis of zinc sulfate solutions. TSvet.met. 26 no.4:31-40 Jl-Ag '53.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Antimony) (Zinc sulfate) (Electrolysis)

SALIN, A. A.

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1/4E2C

Effect of practice of electrolysis of zinc sulfate solutions on utilization of energy and quality of cathodic zinc. L. A. Saltovskaya and A. A. Salin. *Trudy Altaisk. Gorno-Met. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst., Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 1, 53–62(1954).—Lab. and com. expts. were made with com. $ZnSO_4$ solns. on the effect of conditions of electrolysis on the characteristics of electrolysis and on the Pb content of cathodic Zn. Factors favorable to decreasing elec. energy consumption were: increase in electrolyte temp., possibly to 40°; electrolyte compn. H_2SO_4 110 and Zn 55 g./l.; and c.d. < 300 amp./sq. m. Factors favorable to decreasing Pb content of cathodic Zn were: decrease in temp. and decrease in acidity, coupled with increase in Zn content of the electrolyte. The following remain to be investigated: the mechanism of Pb transfer from anode to cathode and the influence of conditions of electrolysis on the transfer, behavior of Mn on electrolysis at different temps., and effect of circulation of electrolyte on energy consumption at c.d. > 400 amp./sq. m. R. M. Elkin

MT

SALIN, A.A.; CHAUNINA, O.Ya.; CHERNOVA, R.A.

Rapid determination of chlorine in electrolytic solutions. Zav. lab. 21 no.2:163-164 '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Chlorine) (Electrolytes)

SALIN, A.A.

21

Working up dross by sodium hydroxide process. V. M. Andreev, P. A. Donchenko, and A. A. Salin. *Byull. Tsentral. Inst. Inform. Tsvet. Met.* 1956, No. 1, 33-6; *Referat. Zhur., Met.* 1956, No. 6311.—Pb-refining dross (produced in the amt. of about 25% of the crude Pb), contg. Pb 55-65, Cu 12-16, As 2-4, and S% 2-4 was treated by the NaOH process in a reverberatory furnace with the floor area 3.0 X 1.5 m. and depth of bath 80 cm. Temp. in the working area of the furnace was 1200-1300°. Pb 93-7% pure is recovered directly, and 80-5% pure Cu by conversion of the speiss. The As is concd. in converter dust.

Alexis N. Pestoff

4

SALIN, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Cathode process and methods for the more intensive electrolysis of zinc. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.8:73-82 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Zinc--Electrometallurgy)

PORKHUNOV, A.Ye.; SALIN, A.A.

Production of high-purity zinc under industrial conditions. TSvet. met. 29 no.5:35-39 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Zinc--Metallurgy)

18(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2590

Salin, A.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and M.Ye. Syroyeshkin, Engineer

Elektroliz sernokislogo tsinka (Electrolysis of Zinc Sulfate) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 184 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: V.V. Stender, Doctor, Professor, Corresponding Menber, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR; Ed.: S.Ya. Petker; Ed. of Publishing House: M.S. Arkhangel'skaya; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Mihkaylova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians and may also be useful to students of metallurgical vuzes.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the theory and practice of the production of electrolytic zinc from sulfate solutions. Properties of zinc sulfate are discussed, and equipment used for electrolysis is described. A.I. Gayev, O.A. Yesin, and Yu. V. Baymakov are among those who have done research in this field. The authors thank V.V. Stender Doctor, Professor, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR; V.D. Ponomarev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Honored Scientist and Engineer, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR; and A.L. Rotinyan, Doctor of Technical Sciences. There are 145 references: 111 Soviet, 23 English, 6 German, 3 Italian, 1 French, and 1 Japanese.

Card 1/6

SALIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods for separating hydrogen in the electrolysis of zinc. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.6:14-22 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Zinc—Electrometallurgy) (Hydrogen)

SALIN, A.A.

Ways of increasing the current efficiency for zinc production in the electrolysis of zinc sulfate. TSvet. met. 34 no.8:28-33 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Zinc—Electrometallurgy)

SALIN, A.A.; VOLKOVA, V.S.

Effect of electrolyte temperature on current efficiency in the production of zinc. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.4:139-143 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Zinc—Electrometallurgy)

SALIN, A.A.; VOLKOVA, V.S.; TOKAYEV, Yu.N.; TULENKOV, I.P.; KOPYTOV,
[redacted] S.A.; GUZAIROV, R.S.

Electrodeposition of zinc with high electrolyte temperatures.
TSvet.met. 35 no.12:13-18 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Zinc--Electrometallurgy)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

RANNEV, G.G.; SALIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOGOL', I.M.; LUKOVICH, L.G.

Automatic sampler and dispenser for saturated aqueous solutions. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.9:33-36 '63. (MIRA 16:10)